This act is additional proof of the untiring energy and patriotism of the ladies of the old North State. It nerves the soldier's arm and cheers his heart to know that while he is struggling for all that he holds dear, that fairest hands are providing for his comfort. Very respectfully your ob't servit.,

THOS, F. TOON. Col. 20th N. C. T.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, April 11, 1864. Messrs. Editors :- Will you have the kindness to announce, through your columns, that it is the desire of the people of Granville county, that the candidates for Governor should address us on the situation of affairs, at our next May court, say Tuesday of court week. We hope that the Governor and Mr. Holden will honor us by their presence on that day, and that they will signify their intention of doing so through the papers. MANY CITIZENS.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH-CAROLINA.—We, the undersigned Com-missioners of Appraisement for the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration, should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs., " " unpeeled, per bush. 28 lbs., \$ 5 3 50 12 50 with handles, each Axes, without " 12 00 sides, per pound, Bacon. 2 25 hams, shoulders, per pound jowles, white or cornfield, per bush. 10 Beans, 68 pounds, apple, per gallon, Brandy, peach, " fresh, net, per pound Beef. " salted, 90 corn,

good, per bush. 28 lbs. Brown stuff, " tallow, per pound Candles, adamantine, per pound trace, per pair, woolen, for soldiers clothes, Chains. 34 yard wide, 10 oz. to yd., and pro rata as to greater vard. raw, per lb.

Cotton " Rio, per pound, Coffee. " unshelled, per bush, of 70 Corn, pounds, " shelled sacks not included. per bush of 56 pounds, sacks not included per Corn meal bush of 50 lbs., cotton, 1/8 yd. wide, 3 yds. to pound, per yard, " extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds, " extra family, per sack of sup'fine, per bbl of 196 lbs., 55 " sack of 98 lbs., 25 fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs., " sack of 98 lbs , baled, per 100 pounds, unbaled, " " Fodder, wool, each baled, per 100 lbs.

unbaled, per 100 lbs., Hides, dry, per pound, artillery,1st class per he'd,700 pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs., 110 Iron. square or round per ton, 600 hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,600 " flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds. boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds, serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds, castings, per pound, Jeans wool domestic, per yard, 15 camp, iron, per lb., Kettles. good, per 1,000 feet, Lumber clean, " pound, 2 25

harness, per pound, cane, "gallon, sorghum" Molasses cane, 1st class per head, extra " Nails, per keg, sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs., 4 Oats. " baled, shelled, per bushel, Osnaburgs, " cotton, 34 yd wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard, cotton. %yd. wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard, per bushel, Onious, cow, per bush, of 60 lbs., Potatoes

Pork,

Sacks.

Shoes

Socks,

Sugar,

Shucks,

Shorts.

Tent cloth,

Whiskey,

Wheat,

Wool,

Wagone,

Shirting,

Quinine,

Fweet,", " 66 66 P'ches, dried, " peeled, per bush. 38 lbs, 8 50 unpeeled " " 5 fresh, nett, per pound, good, per ounce, new, " pound, good, " bush. of 56 lbs., two bush., osnaburgs, each, 2 cotton, 34 yard wide, 41/2 yds to pound, per yard, 1 30 cotton, 1/4 yd. wide, 33/4 yd.

to pound, per yard, Cotton strip's," 3 yds. lb., Coast, per bush. 50 lbs. Liverpool, per bushel of 50 " Virginia, per bushel of 50 cast, per pound, army, per pair, ffax. "pound, soldiers' wool, per pair, brown, common, per pound, 2 hard, per pound, baled, " "100 lbs., good, " bush of 22 lbs., Ship stuff, black, " pound,

Tobacco No. 1 Extra, Tobacco No. 2" Tobacco Lugs Tailow, cider, " gallon, manufactured, per gallon, " first rate white, per bush of 60 pounds, fair, per bush of 60 lbs., ordinary, per bush of 69 pounds, baled, p. r 100 lbs., unbaled, per 100 pounds, Wheat straw, " washed per pound,

wood axle, 4 horse, new,

unwashed, per "

cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per

A filled to the property of th

The spitature in Needs Carolina have the This Shakvarenay Threshan -

OLD SERIES, 1 VOL. V.

iron axle, 4 horse, new, each 375

250 275

wood " 2 " " " " " iron " 2 " " " "

Wheat bran, " per bash of 17 pounds, Yarn, " cotton, per bunch 5 lbs., 10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEASIS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,
Shelling and bagging corp, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government,
per day.

rations furnished by government, per day, 16

Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, 25
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, 18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by own-

er, per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov-

ernment, per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by own-

r per month, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov-

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed)

H. K. BURGWIN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,

Com's. Appraisement for State of N. C. Raleigh, April 11th, 1864. ap 14-67:d2t-w2t.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Oserver, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, and

Asheville News, copy weekly two times, and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster,

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session

of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 28.

An Act to organize the Treasury note Bureau.

The Congress of the Confederate States of

America do enact, That another bureau shall be

organized in the Treasury Department, to be known as the Treasury Note Bureau, which shall

have charge of the engraving, printing and pre-paring of Treasury notes and bonds, and of every-

thing incidental thereto.

Section 2. A chief of the said bureau shall be

appointed by the President, by and with the ad-

vice and consent of the Senate, with the same

salary as the other heads of bureaus in the said

department, whose duty, it shall be to provide the

materials necessary for every issue of notes or

bends and to cause the said notes and bonds to be

engraved, printed and prepared for issue, and to

superintend and have in charge all the clerks em-

ployed in and about the said bureau, under the

direction and control of the Secretary of the

Section 3. The Secretary of the Treasury may

appoint a chief clerk of the said bureau, to reside

at Columbia during such time as the engraving and printing may be conducted there, and snoth-

er chief clerk at Richmond ; also, two messengers

and as many clerks, male and female, as may be

necessary to conduct the business of the bureau.

The chief clerk at Columbia shall receive a salary

of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable

quarterly, and the other clerks and the messengers

law for the clerks of the same grade at Richmond.

establish regulations for the government and man-

agement of the said bureau and for securing : uch

safeguards against counterfeit notes, bonds or cou-

Joint Resolution of Thanks to North Carolina

The Congress of the Confederate States having

Troops.

learned through the public press of the re-enlist

ment for the war of the North Carolina brigade

in the Army of Northern Virginia serving under

General Robert D. Johnson; therefore Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the patriotism and spirit

of the North Carolina troops, evinced by their

prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves afresh to the service of the country, are beyond all praise, and deserve the unbounded gratitude

No. 30.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to the troops from the

State of Louisiana in the army of Tennessee.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate
States of America, That the thanks of Congress

are tendered to the gallant troops from the State

of Louisiana in the army of Tennessee who have,

with signal unanimity, volunteered their services

SECTION 2. Resolved, That the lofty and self sacrificing spirit exhibited by this noble act, de-

serves, and will receive, the commendation and

gratitude of every true patriot.
SECTION 3. Resolved, That the thanks of Con-

gress are equally due, and are tendered, to the patriots and self sacrificing troops who, at the commencement of the war, placed their services

at the disposal of their country without condition

An Act to Prohibit the Importion of Luxuries, or of articles not necessaries or of common use.

ica do enact, That from and after the first day of

March next it shall not be lawful to import into

March next it shall not be lawful to import into the Confederate States any brandy, wines, or other spirits, or any other article specified in schedule A of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from commodities imported from foreign countries," approved May 21, 1861, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, enumerated in schedule B of said act, except the following articles: All things for medical purposes; camphor, refined; pickles; molasses; peper, pimento, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and all other spices; soap, castile; Windsor, and all other toilet soaps; sugar of all kinds; syrup of sugar; gallocus, laces, knots.

kinds; syrup of sugar; gallocus, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold and of silver, or imitations thereof; intended for uniforms

Section 2. And it shall not be lawful to import

the following articles, enumerated in schedule C

of said act : Beer, ale and porter; maffs and tip-

pets, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component part, except caps and hats; carpets, carpetings, hearth rugs, bed-sides, and other portions of carpeting, of any kind or description; carriages and parts of carriages; cider and other beverages not containing alcohol; clocks and parts of clocks; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimmings, or laces of thread and other material; coral, manufactured; dolls and toys of all kinds; fire-crackers, sky-rockets, Roman candles and all similar articles used in parts

toys of all kinds; fire-crackers, sky-rockets, Roman candles, and all similar articles used in pyrotechnics; furniture, cabinet and household; glass, colored, stained or painted; India matting of all sorts: jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; jewelry, or imitations thereof; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving tiles, slabs, or blocks, and all other marble; matting and mats made of fiags, jute, or grass; paper hangings, paper for walls, and paper for acreens or fire boards; paying and roofing tiles and bricks, and roofing slates, and fire-bricks; thread lacings and thread lacings and insertings; velvets of all kinds.

Section 3. And it shall not be lawful to import

said act : Angona, Thibet, and other geats' hair,

or mohair, unmanufactures; bananas, cocoa-nuts, plaintains and oranges; cabinets of coins, medals, geme, and collections of antiquites; diamonds,

mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, set in gold or silver

or other metal; engravings, bound or unbound; rattans and reeds; paintings and statuary; leaf and unmanufactured tobacco and cigars; or the following articles enumerated in schedule E: Dia-

mends, cameos, mosaics, pearls, gems, rubies, and

owing articles, enumerated in sch

pets, and all other manufactures of fur, or

of officers in the military or naval service.

The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer-

pons as he may deem expedient.

Approved February 3, 1864.

Approved February 6, 1864.

of limits as to time.

Approved February 6, 1864.

SECTION 4. The Secretary of the Treasury shall

with copy of paper containing advertisement.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

Section 4. None of the manafactures of metal, designed as either household or personal orraments, shall be admitted; and in order to confine ments, shall be admitted; and in order to confine importations to articles of necessity and of common use, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the maximum foreign prices at which, and within which, importations of goods, manufactured wholly or partly of cotton, flax, wool, or of silk, and designed for wearing apparel, and not herein prohibited, may be made, and beyond which importations thereof shall not be made: Provided, That articles herein allowed to be imported shall not be impressed by the Government per day,
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, ported shall not be impressed by the Government or its agents after they have reached the Confederate States: Provided further, that nothing here-

in contained shall be construed to prohibit any importation for the use or account of the Confederate States, or either of them: Provided further, That this act shall not apply to any article or articles which have been, or shall be, shipped, without knowledge of the passage of this act, before the first day of March next, but which shall arrive in a Confederate port after that day. Section 5. That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act shall, after the first day of March next, be imported into the Confederate States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act. or in contained shall be construed to prohibit any to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after said first day of March next, be put on board any ship or sexel, beat saft or carrière, with the intention of importing the same into the Confederate States, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, ernment, per mouth,
Hire of horses, per day,
For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed. "No officer, or agent, shall impress the neces-

> owner thereof shall, moreover, forfeit and pay double the value of such articles. SECTION 6. If any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, nevertheless, be on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, arriving after said first day of March next in the Confederate States, and shall be onitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, rait, or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeitures shall be incurred, and may be recov-ered, as in the case of similar omission or omis-

boat, raft, or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited, and the

sions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the Confederate States. Section 7. Every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building, or other place, for the purpose of searching tor and seizing any such goods, wares and mer-chandise which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandise subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares, or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise so concealed

Section 8. The following additional oath or affirmation shall be taken by masters or persons having charge or come and of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the Confederate States after said first day of March next, viz: " I further swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] any goods, wares, or merchandise, the importation of into the Confederate States is prohibited by law; and I do further swear (or aill:m) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares, or merchandise, on board of the said vessel or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this

SECTION 9. After said first day of March next, importers, consignees, or agents, at the time of entering goods into the Confederate States, shall take the following additional oath, viz: "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares, or merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares, or merchandise, the importation of which into the Confederate States is prohibited by law : and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall bereafter discover any such goods, wares, or merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid. I will immediately, and without delay, report the same to the collector of this

Section 10. All penalties and forfeitures arising under this act, may be sued for and recovered, and shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage;" and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated, or remitted, in like manner and under the like conditions, regulations, and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized, and directed, by the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."

SECTION 11. That this act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. Approved February 6, 1864. ap 14-67-1aw4w

THE MERCURY! THE MERCURY!

NEW SERIES-VOL. IV, NO. 1 NEW SERIES-VOL. IV, NO. 1

PUBLISHED APRIL 16, 1864. PUBLISHED APRIL 16, 1664. A LARGE EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED! BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!

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THRILLING STORIES, THRILLING STORIES. SOUTHERN ROMANCES, SOUTHERN ROMANCES, TALES OF REAL LIFE, TALES OF REAL LIFE, INCIDENTS OF THE WAR, INCIDENTS OF THE WAR,

POETRY, BIOGRAPHY, &C. POETRY, BIOGRAPHY, &C. THE BEST WRITERS THE BEET. WRITERS

IN THE CONFEDERACY IN THE CONFEDERACY

ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR ARE ENGAGED TO WRITE FOR THE MERCURY

THE MERCURY. Those desiring to begin with the first number must remit subscriptions at once upon TERMS:

One well wine 3 month led No subscription taken for a shorter period than three months nor a longer period than six months. The TRADE supplied at \$25 per hundred.

Address, WM. B. SMITH. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, Raleigh, N. C. ap 13-66-d4t.

WANTED .-- A Good Mileh Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when GOOD COOK WANTED .- I wish to A purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.

JNO. A. HOLT, Saisbury, April 11, 1864.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Hald twomdence.

W 1LL be sold by the executors of James S Clark, dec'd, at public auction, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill attached, also a Belt 54 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder hoilers.
Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. Perkins, Pactolus, Pitt county, N. C., or to Will. A. Jenkins, Warrenton, N. C. ap 13 66-10t

WANTED. 10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 12 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 11 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to G. A. LACK. call on the subscriber. ap 12-65-d24t

RALEIGH, N. C., April 11th, 1864. CIRCULAR)

No. 16 I. In pursuance of the following Circular, No. 14, from Bureau of Conscription, Circular No. 13, from this office, is hereby revoked. CONFEDTE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., April 5, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 14. I. Circular No. 13, current series is hereby

II. Commandants will retain out of the reserve classes a sufficient number to compose their camp guard and supporting force, and proceed as raplly as possible to organize into companies persons

of the said reserve classes already enrolled.

III. Commandants will instantly designate proper rendezvous, and order all persons of the reserve classes to report at such rendevous on the 16th day of April, inst., for the purpose of electing company officers, and being organized into

IV. The instant organization of these classes is deemed of the highest importance, and all such persons as do not appear at the rendezvous on the day envointed, must be enrolled and assigned at the discretion of the Commandants. Unless otherwise instructed, Commandants will

forward the muster rolls direct to this Bureau. By order of Col. JOHN S, PRESTON, Supt. C. B. DUFFIELD,

A. A. GENERAL. II. In accordatce with paragraph III of above Circular No. 14, District Enrolling officers will at once direct their County Enrolling officers to cause all white mailes between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, to assemble at the county seats of their respective counties on the 16th inst., and then and there to form themselves into companies, elect

their company officers, and forward their muster rolls through the Eurolling officer to this office.

III. In counties unprovided with county Enrolling Officers, the District Enrolling Officer will request Colonels of Militia Regiments to assemble all persons within the limits of their respective commands, between the above prescribed ages, at their county seats, and proceed to their organiza-tion as above directed. In such cases however, persons from different Militia Regiments in the same county, may unite to form the same Com-

IV. Persons enrolled under this Circular will be examined by the District Medical Boards, during the asproaching time of enrollment, or otherwise as the Commandant may hereafter direct, and such as a e unfit for the required service will be discharged.

V. It is unnecessary to repeat the emphatic language of the Circular from the Bureau, as to the importance of a rapid organization of the Enrolling officers are charged with a strict execu-

prompt report of such action is expected.

By Order of Col. MALLETT, Comd't Cons. for N. C. E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

Favetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat, Daily Wilmington Journal, Iredell Express, Ashville News and Carcina Watchman, will omit Circular No. 14. and inse. 1 the above in its stead

The Mercu y-New Series - Vol. IV, No. 1, Beautifully Illustrated.—On or about the 16th of April, 1864, I shall resume the publication of THE MERCURY, which was published at Tarboro', N. C., until December 11th, 1861. It will be published weekly in Raleigh, N. C,

in quarto form-eight pages-size of the Magnolia Weckly, Illustrated News and Southern Field and Fireside-and will be gotten up in the very best manner that the facilities and press resources of the country will allow, and will be devoted to a dignified standard of Polite Southern Literature. Current events will be duly chronicled, and an unqualified support of a vigorous prosecution of the war will be given. To such matters as I may deem it encumbent to refer, editorially, I shall do so independently—being neutral in nothing—always keeping the two great land marks of Southern independence and Southern Literature steadily in

Each number of The Mercury will be handsomely ILLUSTRATED with beautifully executed engravings of subjects taken from the best original

The most liberal prices will be paid for Contributions of Royellettes, Poetry, Romance, Essays, Criticisms, Sketches, Incidends and Auccdotes of the War, Witticisma, &c. Those desiring to begin with the first issue may remit subscriptions at once upon the following TERMS;

1 Subscription 6 menths,

1 Subscription 6 menths, No subscription taken for a shorter period than three months, nor for a longer period than six months. The trade supplied at \$25 per hundred.

WM. B. SMTH,

Editor & Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. BIBES! HIDES!!

1000 LBS. DRY HIDES FOR SALE.
J. J. PERKINS Wilson, N. C.

OFFICE OF L. S. DEPOSIT (A.).

RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 12

On and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or or any mu

ination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former assues, under the denomination of one hundred dollars," "redeemable only at this office" in notes of the new issue, as they are received from the "resury, except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate splicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery. C. B. HARRISON, ap 11-64-dtf C. S. Depositary. OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON B. R. CO.

RALBIGH, N. C. APRIL, 2, 1864. On and After the 3rd lust., the Accom-modation train on this road will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 p. m. Returning will leave Weldon at 5, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 2, 15 nd arrive at Raleigh 2, 15 P. A. DUNN. General Superint; adeat. apr4-59-6t

VOL. 1-No. 67.

ther are set free the pror white reas who extrast his daily bread from daily labor, will have to

The property of the second of the property of

BLACK WALNEST LUMPER WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES ORDNARCE WORES,
SALISBURY, N. C., April 4, 1864.

DROPOSALS wiff be received from responsible
parties for a large supply of best quality of
BLACK WALUNT PLANE, for gan stocks. The
Plank must be cut from timber that is grown is
open fields or on the edge of woods. Swamp
timber is not suitable, being too brittle. The
plank must be delivered on the line of any Railroad South of Raleigh. Parties desirous of entering into Contracts for the above described lumber
will please call on, or address me at these Works.

A. G. BRENIZER,
ap 5-60-d12t.

Capt. Art'y Gomd'g. ap 5-60-d12t. Capt. Art'y Gond's

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.... I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust; faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not herne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that

cular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress duty will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully,
N. A. RAMSEY,

Capt Co. D, 61st N.C. T.
Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864. mh 24-51 tf

ENROLLING NOTICE. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.,)

obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 4; and from 45 to 50 years, under prorisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. U. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment : COUNTY. BEG'T. PLACE OF I TIMES OF MEETING.

		MEETING.	TIALS OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22;
"	46th,	1.	23 negroes. " 25, 26, 27, 28; 29,30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5. 6 7; 9, 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13; 14; 16 negroes.
ande a	!18th,	allel di	" 17, 19, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg.	" 23,24,25,26,27; 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31. June 1,2,3,
	44th,	grayil ten b	June 8. 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warre i,	37tb,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17,18 20.21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regaens will be ordered to report on the first day of rollment, and a fourth cach sucheding day." The free negroes will be presented on the days recified above.

All persons who have been exempted from militry service heret fore by Medical Boards or otherise, from any cause whatever, will be required to eport themselves at said times and places with vidences of their claims for exemptions, for the arpose of having said exemptions revised. County Eurolling Officers are charged with eing that the registration of their counties is

ill and complete. "All persons failing to report at the times and laces appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason r their absence can be furnished, be placed in the eneral service with that class of persons between ie ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enalled. If previously enrelled, they will be condered as having forfeited their claims to exemp-one. WM. M. SWANN. apt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressiona District, in pursuance of General Orders and irculars above quoted, hereby give notice that ley will attend at the above named times and 'accs, for the examination of all Conscripts and ersons above specified. GEO. E. REDWOOD.

Surgeon P. A. C. S. Chairman Board Examination 5th Cong. Dist. N. C

NEGROES FOR HIRE. have for hire Two Negro Wamen. One is an excellent cook, the other a good house serunt, and waches and irons beautifully.
DR. W. K. GATEWOOD,

Camp Holmes. ATTENTION! YOUNG MEN.

Phose young men in Wake and the ad-joining counties, between the ages of 17 ad 18, who desire to form themselves into an inependent company, under the authority of Gen-al Orders, No. 33, from the Adjutant General's lice, Richmond Va., are requested to send in lice names to the undersigned.

This must to done within eleven days, so that rescribed by said General Orders.

ap 7-62-d6t

ERASMUS F. PAGE.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co. }
Raleigh, March 29, 1864. }
HE tax imposed by the Confederate States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital tock of the Company, will be paid by the Cororation. Share holders will not give in or pay his tax.

W. J. HAWKINS, PRES'T. mh 31-56-2w.

Mrs. H. W. Miller. By the Month, kransient, per day

jan 16-dly TAXES. TAXES.

SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of April, instant, to take the list of TAXABLE PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend and give in and save double tax. W. H. JI. TUCKER, J. P.

\$ 12

April 8, 1864.—12-65-top22 POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ? HILLSBORO', April 6. 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they must pay in their Tithes by the 1st day of May next, or they will have to pay five times the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector. Farmers are also required, by the act of Con-

gress amending the act of 24th April, 1853, to haul their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIRKLAND, Capt.
and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATI

INVESTIBING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two DOLLARS per squared ton lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage actices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex-ecuted at this Office with disputch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatte boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himsolf Cheft, says be belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Baleigh & Gaston Bailroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. Por further information, address Wh. M. SMITH,

89-duf Raleigh, N. C. Netices.-All persons New Holding or who may herafter hold cheeks or drafts against an dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.

37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSSY. & Co.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOS-TER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon, S. H. Christian, decersed. — mh 16-43 tde

F APPLICATION, BE MADE IMMEDIately, I will sell 100 shares in the Chatham Sailroad Company at par. \$100 per share. W. W. VASS, mh 19 46-dtf

Cotton for Sale.

200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing to buy will address S. T. Wilden, Louisburg, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain sotred where it now is until the parties wish to remove it. mh 22-48 d10t3taw

FOR the casuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO PEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can HO PEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and

pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C. Notice Notice IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the pass-

age of an act incorporating a company in the county of Walt: to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company." mch 28-53-dlm. BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
O THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK
of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.

mh 25-5leod les C. DEWEY, Cashier. Fayetteville Observer and Charlotto Bulletin please copy. Q. M. Office, Goldsbore', N. C., ? MARCH 25th, 1864. PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tepth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged five HUNDHED PER CENT., instead of fifty,

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight.) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once. All articles of produce must be paid by the let of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warwhen the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of

any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable

produce, for the use of the Government. J. H. BRYAN, Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong Diet., N. C.

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, Nevenber 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY | Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service, in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$13. per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain. Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Communading Post.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington; Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure ford getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleners in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey.) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him. Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mar's sent from a distance, gratis.

#30 the Season, \$40 Insurance. W. R. HOLT. Lexington, March 24, 1861.-d 601

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH Co.,)
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864. The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tenm sees Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all sharer held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and that will the refere out the stack held in the they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lifts to assessors. E McCARTHY, Auditor wh 29 54 tawl J Southern Telegraph Co.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent, on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Sharcholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax. You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is carnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another?"

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops. March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.

Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

PUBLIC SALE. In Warren county, N. C., near Littleton, on the 12th April, 1864, all my perishable property. 40 head of Cattle, 16 Mitch Cows, 120 Sheep, Horses, Hogs, Bacon. Lard, Butter, Tallow, Leather, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensile, and many other things, 14 hhds Tobaccu and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash.

App. 8-3-5t.

C. B. ALSTON.

A Book Binder Wanted, to act as FOREMAN. Splendid wages will be given to a man skilled in his trade, and able to manage a number of hands. Two or three good Journeymen can find em-

ON THURSDAY, the 14th of April ensuing.

On we will sell at auction, togother with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Fron, 2x6 feet—new and recently imported. This affords to Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

ap 7-62-eod6t FOR SALE .-.. N. C. S per cent. Bunds, for which old issue will be reclived, also N. C. Treasury notes. W. H. JONES. C. Treasury notes. ap 11-64-3t

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORNAN & Co.

THURSDAY, April 14, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE. on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the Comedenate Flag.

Let the Poor Man Read.

The assiduous effort of "political tricksters" in North Carolina, as el-ewhere, has been to stir up dissensions between classes-as if it were not to war upon the rules and order of nature to bring societies of men into hostility with each other. The rich and the poor are manifestly proverbially dependent; mutually so. As one prospers the other improves; and so the contrary. No calamity ever yet struck a reighborhood, a town, a country, where property was injured or destroyed, that the laborer and pauper did not feel the blow-the one from loss of employment, the other from the necessitated diminution of charity. And no community thrives or prospers, where a successful attempt arrays capital and labor in hostile and unfriendly attitude to each other ;-and no man who is friendly to the poor, friendly to society, and friendly to good morals, ever attempts to excite this unnatural and injurious strife. In all ages and countries, those who engage in this nefarious teaching, are either men of desperate fortunes seeking revolutions, or ambitious demagogues who look only to the means, without regard to consequences; or infatuated perverts, whose moral eyes are blinded and whose judgments have lost their

Men need only to look around them, anywhere, wherever this array of classes has been successfully made, to be satisfied of its hurtful

There is no philosophy more true, no political economy better established, than that those societies, states and nations most flourish, grow prosperous and are best maintained, where the sympathy is kept up between labor and capital where the interest of the rich and poor--of the property holder and him who has nothing but his daily earnings, go hand in hand.

And it is equally a political truth, that in all conflicts between labor and capital, that capital obtains the advantage. And, most of all, we assert on the general observation of mankind, that he may be set down as a selfish seek er of some personal advantage for self, who attempts to disturb this natural harmony.

If this is the case universally, it is especially so in those countries where part of the labor is conducted by slaves. Of this, palpable evidences are furnished in the present appearances of those countries where slave labor once existed, but has been now abolished. In chose countries the white labor is rooted out-and all the employments are filled with the lazy, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable free negroes. This is a truth to be found in school books, histories and geographies, so well established that hardened politicians will not question it.

It is very plain why this is so: while the negro is a clave, and in his proper menial position, inferior and submissive to the white man, the recognized lowest class of human society, by law and common consent; when he is in this, his natural condition, the negro is the best friend, in a political point of view, to the poor white man that can be found. He is at once a barrier to the poor man against high taxation and low wages .-The amount that he contributes to the support of the government, as property, defrays many a cost that, if he were free, white labor would have to contribute in supplying. We have not space to elaborate this argument, nor is it necessary. The statistics of the slaveholding States will furnish the proof to hand, . to any investigation.

He keep ap wages, because slave labor is a high and expensive species. Compensation for its epensiveness is only found to the owner, in the remuneration of its increase; and, being thus high, it offers no injurious competition to the white laborer seeking the same employment; on the contrary, it fixes the price at a high standard. Besides, the slave owner has generally other property. He can afford to retain his slave unemployed, profiting by his increase, rather than hire him for low wages, with the risk of damage, want of care, and bad treatment. Thus his price, the price of labor fixed by the slave-holder, rules high and controls the market, to the advantage of the white man seeking employment .-Again: the confinement of the slave by so great a degree to menial occupations in the house and field, offers fewer rivalries to white labor in the arts and mechanics, and thus leaves large continents of labor almost undisturbed by his presence. Set the slave freeknock down the barrier-open the door and let the slave, not converted but reverted to a free negro, assume his place among competitors for employment, and the first shock, the common, continuing shock, will be felt by the poor white men.

He is not cleanly, and requires but little clothing; of few tastes and few wants. Lazy and idle, and vicious, he would make up by tealth what his necessities would require.ree to work or not; sufficiently numerous to e in demand at all points, wherever the white aborer presented himself he would find the free egro bartering along side of him, offering his bor at a lower price than the white man could

There are some four millions of these negro aves scattered through the Confederacy. If

they are set free, the poor white man who exrus his daily bread by his daily labor, will have to suit his prices to those established by this race of free negroes, and the only question will be, which will work the lowest. This is a plain, simple statement of the case; and it shows that this war is not for slavery not the rich man's war-but a war where the interests of the laboring white man are directly assailed.

Crying for Pap.

The Progress whines most piteously, because the Government and its Agents do not give it patronage by publishing its advertisements in its columns. It is asking rather too much of a good christian, that he should furnish his enemy with a stick to break his own head. The Progress has for a long time been a bitter reviler of the Government and almost all its acts, especially since it threw off its gauzepretence of neutrality and entered the lists in defence of the great self-nominated. It therefore has no claim upon the Government for any favors; and it has been an established custom with both national and State administrations, to bestow their favors upon their friends. The great exemplar of the Progress has thousands of shining evidences of this

But while in the grumbling mood, why does the Progress not set up a howl against the "dear people" also, for not filling up his lean columns with their advertisements? By examination, we find only one column and a half of advertisements in the Progress of this date, while other journals, of less braggadocio pretensions, have two and three times as many. Perhaps they agree with the Progress, that there is no sense "in throwing away their money in pampering obscure party presses."

Would it not be an improvement on your suggestion, neighbor, that "the next Congress compel all government officers, and the people besides, to send their advertisements to the Progress,"-eh?

And then, about those two thousand weeklies and fifteen thousand dailies a week!

Three years ago, this day, 12th April, the war was inaugurated by the attack upon and capture of Fort Suinter. Into that brief space have been compressed events which, in ordinary times, it would require a century to bring forth. A cotemporary says, truly, we have as ounded the whole world by the valor, perseverance and skill with which we have contended against our gigantic enemy, and we are in a better condition to continue the contest this day than we have ever been from the commencement. This day will be regarded by future ages as one of the most memorable in the whole calendar.

WHAT WE MUST EXPECT.—A bill is before the yankee Congress whose object, as stated in the New York Herald, is "to divide the forfeited estates of the rebels among our [the yankee | colored sailors and soldiers." Let every Southern man look to it. Not only those who have estates, but those who have none, over whose heads the yankees thus intend to put the debased Northern negroes and runaway slaves. These are to be the property holders in the Confederacy, if the Confederacy should be irsane chough to permit such a result. Better give not only half but all that a man has to avert such a fate.

THE FLOOD.—The great fall of rain in the last week has filled all the streams with extraordinary floods. The rivers are reported higher than they have been for several years which must have occasioned the destruction of much property.

The land is also perfectly saturated with water, which will greatly retard the operations of agriculturisis, and the army in the field .-We had a bright, beautiful day on yesterday, which we there is the harbinger of the return of days of sunshine and pleasant weather.

FATAL ACCIDENTS .- Mr. W. H. Walker, a very respectable and useful citizen of Brunswick county, received a fall from a horse on Thursday last, from which he died on the same evening.

George Jones, son of Mr. W. B. Jones deceased, of Wilmington, was killed on the same day, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade. The boys were only ten or twelve years old. The practice of allowing such little fellows to have the handling of fire arms is highly reprehen-

We call attention to the Schedule of prices, fixed by the Appraisers, on articles for Government use. The change in prices from the last Schedule, can be ascertained by comparing this list with that published the 9th February last.

We learn that Governor Vance has accepted an invitation from the Ladies of Pitt county, to address the citizens, at Greenville, at some future time-date not given by our in-

CAPT. W. T. MUSE, commandant of the Confederate iron-clad gunboat North Carolina. died in Wilmington a few days ago, aged 52

PIEDMONT RAILROAD.—The cars are said to be running on the Piedmont Railroad to the distance of nine and a half miles from Greensboro.' The trains run as far as to Reideville, twenty-five miles from Danville, and the track is laid some mile and a half beyond Reidsville. Thus, there remains only about fourteen miles of the track yet uncompleted, which it is thought will be ready for the cars in the course of two months. There remains to be graded only six or seven miles. By the 1st of June it is expected that the trains will be running through from Danville to Greensboro."

Joseph Company of the Company of the

and F. Q. M. Sta Cong. Dist. N. C.

Bald Impudence.

The agitators in North Carolina have the unblushing effrontery to attempt to identify their mischievous and impracticable schemes with the "Georgia Platform" as inaugurated by Governor Brown. We do not favor much of the latter, but it is widely different from Mr. Holden's plans, which the Georgia Platformers themselves openly denounce as traiforners themselves openly denounce as traiforners. The Fayetteville Observer thus brief.

MOBILE, April 11.—To GEN. S. Coopen. Adjutant and Inspector General:—The fellowing eport was received in Baton Range on the 3d instant from Surgeon General of Banks' army: We met the enemy near Shrevely and plainly exposes the difference :

THE GEORGIA PLATFORM .- The so-called peace men of North Carolina claim the Georgia proposition that after every Confederate victory our government should propose negotiations to the yankees, as an endorsement of their own plans and purposes. It is very far from being so. The North Carolina agitators go for State action in the matter-the Georgians are against that and for the proper constitutional means, viz: proposals and negotiations and a treaty through and by the Confederate government alone. There is much in the Georgia idea that is commendableeverything that is objectionable in that of the North Carolina agitators.

Our readers may possibly recollect that durng the last summer's discussion between the Observer and the Standard, we suggested the moment of victory as the proper time for peace talk from the Confederate authorities, just as the Georgians suggest now-six months later. But the Standard would no listen to us. That paper contended that it was useless to offer negotiations to the Yankee by the Confederate Government-as Georgia proposes-for that Lincoln could not and would not treat with that government. It insisted on the insane idea of a peace to be made by North Carolina: Of course, therefore, the Georgia plan is not Mr. Holden's plan; or at least it is not what Mr. Holden's plan was six months ago. In the frequent changes of that unstable politician, it is not possible to say what revolution his opinions may have undergone within six months. Our own opinion is that, as is not unusual, he is attempting to further his own revolutionary schemes by affecting to stand on the Georgia platform, much to the disgust of the Georgians, who resent his attempt with great indignation

and call him all sorts of hard names. If any one desires proof of the Standard's position six months ago as stated above, we will publish it for the third time. Our readers will recollect that it was taken by that paper in its long reply to our appeal which was copied into the Observer of August 27, 1863.

The Right View.

The Wilmington Journal takes the correct view, we think, of the matter discussed in the following article:

Men have been known to speak disrespectfully of the North Pole without disturbing its coolness in the least, or, so far as has been ascertained, having any evil intentions of a serious character against it Keeping this fact in view, we are inclined to the belief that a rather excited man whom we heard talk last week, really meant no harm in hastily objurgating both Holden and Vance. What he really meant was to curse this constant wrangling that some parties keep up in this State for their own aggrandizment. He was impatient of the idea that now, standing on the threshold of what all look forward to as the most bloody and most critical campaign of the war, the people of North Carolina should be set at variance, disturbed, annoyed, merely for factious purposes.

We confess to some of the feeling of the outspoken gentleman, although we do not care to use his expressions. We are heartily sick of this eternal wrangle, thus pertinaciously kept up -kept up on purpose-premeditatedly, and as we might say, with malice aforethought .-There was no need for a gubernatorial struggle this year in North Carolina. The "outs, the so-called, falsely-named " Destructives' were content, for prace sake, to be the "outs." The candidate of the self-styled "Conservatives" was and is the incumbent. The men of that party were and are the "ins," for after all the humbug that has been blown around about Governor Vance throwing himself into the arms of the" Destructives," and so forth, and so on, we do not think that a single well-authenticated instance can be cited where any, the very least office or prefer ment in the gift of the State has been given to any of the latter party Governor Varce has not thrown himself into their arms certainly, nor can it be said that any support they may be willing to accord to hin is the result of personally interested motives.

They overlook all this. They think this is

no time for electioneering or political intrigues or divisions. Will any one say that it is ?--They know that Governor Vauce is not their man, and even those who assert differently, know that he is not; but however this may be, or whatever grounds of complaint they may have, they are satisfied with Governor Vance's position and general conduct as Governor of the State; they are sick and tired of political wire-working and contention, they waive all merely personal or party causes of dissatisfaction, and they say --- Let Governor Vance be reelected, let us have no division among ourselves. We squabble for no State patronage. We seek no political differences and no political triumphs.

And this is or has been the feeling of the people at large. If a different feeling has been excited, if divisions have been promoted, the fault, and it is a grave one, the responsibility, and it is heavy, rests with those who have excited that feeling---have promoted those

divisions. Upon whom does this responsibility rest? Who are those who, while professing friendship for Governor Vance, have been secretly forging the weapons of opposition, weaving the web of rolitical intrigue, casting out the net of demagogueism to entangle the unsuspeeting in its meshes?

Can there be any doubt upon the subject? Can there be more than one answer to this question? Have not Mr. Holden and his Holden the self-nominated candidate, who, to of the poor people by sueing out write of subserve his own ambitious projects is seeking habeas corpus for them. HAYWOOD. subserve his own ambitions projects is seeking to create all this turmoil in North Carolina? We confess that we have little patience with this trumpery. We have little time or inclination to engage in this intestine squabble. We repeat we are in the position of the irate gentleman. We feel like objurgating those who compel us to put on the long disused harness of political discussion. Why will the intrigues of a certain clique always keep the State in hot water? Some such people like hot water; it is their element. It is not ours and we do not like it.

The Boston Journal says: Boys made their appearance in Philadelphia on Saturday with bundles of green mint, the first of the season, and the air was sufficiently balmy to give the editors pleasant anticipations of spring lamb and mint sauce.

It must be consoling to the Yankee naval officers at Charleston, to know that the fellows at home fre living upon sheep meat, while they have lived for nearly a year on an iron-clad ram.

In Lynchourg on Saturday, beer left from Saturday, be

ARMY NEWS.

THE SHREVEPORT REPULSE .- By the fotlowing official dispatch from Major General Many, it appers that the "repulse of the yankees" at . Shreveport, was something more—a handsome victory:

port. Union force repulsed with great loss. How many can you accommodate in hospi-tals at Baton Ronge? Steamer Essex or Benton, destroyed by torpedoes in Red river, and a transport captured by Confederates.

Farragut reported preparing to attack Mobile. Six menitors coming to him. The garrisons of New Orleans and Bason Range were very much reduced for the purpose of increasing Banks' forces.

D. H. MAURY, Major General Commanding.

A REAL YANKEE TRICK .- The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman bas the following account of a trick played at the prison there, which is entirely Yankee :

A paroled Yankee, having gained the confidence of the Commandant of the prison, was employed there as a guard. While filling this position he arcepted a bribe of \$500 from a brother Yankee to let him escape. At the appointed time the escape was attempted and would have been effected but for the paroled Yankee guard. He prevented it. Did he go to his brother Yankee when he saw him emerging from the prison and tell him, sir, take back your money, I can't do this thing? No. He allowed the man to come out of the window and then-shot him !-killing him on

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY .- From all we can hear from the Lower Valley, the enemy are particularly zealous in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad of late. The inference is that they are transporting troops over that road'to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. About a week ago a battalien of negro soldiers visited Winchester, where they remained several hours, but did no damage during their stay. A gentleman who saw them says they seemed to be dejected, and looked more like prisoners under guard of the few white soldiers who accompanied them than soldiers with arms in their hands.

The report that Messrs. Conrad and Williams had been carried off by them is without foundation.

BARBARITY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS .- We are permitted, says the Southern Observer, to make the following extract from a letter written by a lady in Yazoo City to a friend in Alabama, relative to the recent visit of the Yankees to that

"We dreaded very much to see them come on account of the negroes. Most of the men were negroes. They, as soldiers, are the most ferocious and unrelenting of human beings .-We dreaded their coming as of wild beasts .-On last week they took an old man from near Sataria, (Col. Harris,) and beat him to death with a fence rail. They captured two of our scouts, and after schooting them seven times, knocked them in the head and left them. Two young ladies built a pen around them and thus preserved them from the hogs. Such barbarities as these are being daily committed."

PRETTY GOOD WORK FOR ONE BRIGADE.-A writer in the Lynchburg Republican gives the following results of the sperations of Brig. Gen W. E. Jones's brigade during its last campaign of seven engagements:

The fruits of these engagements have been 1,767 prisoners, between 300 and 400 of the enemy killed and wounded, 152 wagons, 7 pieces of artiflery, and about 2000 horses and mules. All this has been done during an unusually severe winter, without tents, without comfortable clothing, almost shoeless, and with horses worn down by constant use and scaroity of forage.

THOMASVILLE, April 11, 1864. Messrs. Editors :- In my communication to you a few days since, giving you an account of the discussion at Lexington, between A. G. Foster, Lieut. Col. Leach ane Captain Ramsey, I omitted to mention what I regard to be an important fact to all true and loval men, viz: Lieut. Col. Leach stated in the winding up of his reply, that a convention was the means by which we could readily and speedily get peace; and if a convention was not speedily called, and through it proposals speedily made for peace, we would be a ruined people (or words to that import). -He went on to say that every body ought to be for peace, (who is not?) holding out the olive branch. He spoke of the uselessnes and enormity of the war, and how much the Yankees had gained, leaving the impression upon all who heard him, that it is folly to contend longer with the Yankees; that the remedy is to call a Convention-the great catholicon of all evils-and peace would surely follow. In short, the speech was a picture of gloom and despondency, and not the first word did he say by way of encouragement to the people or commendatory of the Confederate States. Notwithstanding his legubrious and desponding declarations now, this same man publicly declared in Lexington at the outbreak of the war, that any man who was able to go to war and did not do so, ought to be kicked so high that the blue birds might build nests in his hair before he"could fall to the ground." Then he so much enthused that he got up a company of volunteers and promised them he would never leave them, neighber by resigning nor should be be promoted. Before they got to the battle-field at Danville, he was made Lt. Colonel, and he forgot his promises, and after the first Manaesas fight be resigned; thus sticking to his promises over the left.

By the way, what right has Lt. Col. Leach to represent the people of North Carolina in Congress? He is most all of his time in the Southwest where all his property and possessions lie, except a house and lot in Lexington friends been doing these things? Is not Mr. and a small pittance he has been making out

> A letter to the New York Herald, from Fortress Monroe, says: During the two days of Judge Ould's stay at Old Point Comfort, General Butler and he came to the most perfect understanding, and hereafter exchanges will continue on a fair and honorable basis, unless the same is interrupted or interfered with at Washington; which, for the sake of the poor, suffering pri-

Messrs. Rothschild & Sons have just completed a large contract with the Paymaster of the French forces, having imported four millions of dollars in American gold (two millions of dol-lars from California and two millions of dollars from New York) for which they receive hills on the French Treasury.

soners and the country generally, we hope

will not occur.

Weldon at 5, a. on, and scrive

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EGTERSTORY CAR SOLICE

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TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to eat of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Transcaus, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Frem. Illi Boisi -

RICHMOND, April 13. A collision between a party of soldiers and the citizens of Charleston, Illinois, was greatly exagerated. A letter in the Chicago Times says that not more than thirty men were engaged, and after the affray the citizens went home. There was no subsequent assemblage of the Copperheads Nothing new here to-day.

Frem Northern Virginia.

HANILTON CROSSING, April 13.

A force of yankes, estimated at about one hundred, came to Falmouth to-day and captured two wagons. A skirmish enaued between the yankees and Captain Savage's provest guard and a party from Cobb's Georgia Legion. The yan-kees after remaining one hour retired, going up the Warrenton road.

For The Confederate.

Mesers. Editors :- In the present political canvass in our State, there is being developed many very strange things. About two years ago, the great mass of the people and many of the newspapers of the State, were loud in their praise and zealous in their advecacy of the election of Z. B. Vance for Governor. He was considered as the great champion of the Conservative party of the State, and was represented as a pure statesman, a zealous defender of the South and a firm friend to constitutional liberty. Well, time rolled on; the election came off, and that same Z. B. Vance was elected Governor by an overwhelming majority, to the satisfaction of nearly the entire population of the State. The time for his inauguration came on, and he delivered one of the greatest and most remarkable speeches to which the ear of the multitude had ever listened, All, or very nearly all, were highly delighted with him. He entered upon the d ties of his high position fufilling them with such general satisfaction that both the people and the newspapers were loud in their praise and admiration of him. With the Standard and Progress there was none like Gov. Vance; in their estimation he stood at least a head and shoulders above all others, and conducting the affairs of his State in such a magnificent and grand style they pronounced eulogy after eulogy upon him. Well, Messrs. Editors, these things were all very true: Gov. Vance has indeed made a most excellent Governor; and having done so, makes it the more remarkable that he should now have opposition, particularly from such extraordinary friends and zealous advocates as the Standard and Progress. It is true we can now account for the opposition of the Standard, since the editor has announced himself a candidate for the office of Governor; but I cannot for the life of me see the reason why an independent paper like the Progress should wheel about so suddenly and oppose the Governor. -Self is predeminant in almost every man's bosom; and if Mr. Holden really wants to be Governor, of course he has a right to announce himself for the office and to secure it if possible; but I would have thought that he might have held off two years longer, when Vance's second term would have expired, and then he, having kept faith with the Governor, might have had the whole field to himself, and with it perhaps the influence of both Gov. Vance and his many friends.

The political antecedents of Mr. Holden are toa well known for me to attempt to describe them; but were I to say that he has been on both sides of almost every important question since he came to light as a politician. I do not think you would accuse me of striking far from the mark or truth. And how a man whose past history exhibits such glaring inconsistencies as his does, can expect to be efected to the highest office in the State, is something I confess that is past my comprehension. I am far from believing that the good people of this State will ever exalt such a man as W. W. Holden to the highest office within their gift, in preference to that pure and well-tried statesman, Z. B. Vance. Could I wield a pen like you, Messrs. Editors, I would devote all my energies and time from now until the election, in support of our Governor, and never release my efforts until he was again triumphantly elected. You are doing noble service and I pray you so continue.

Yours, &c., CONSERVATIVE.

AFFAIRS AT BEAUFORT .- A Yankee, who has recently arrived in Boston from Port Royal, furnishes one of the journals some in-

formation respecting affairs at Beaufort, S. C. The sale of deserted lands is resumed, and the "contrabands" are pre-empting their twenty acres each, under the assurance from the Rev. Mr. French that they will be permitted to hold their claims. There is little competition at the sales, and some of the purchasers make great bargains. At Beaufort, an elegant mansion house was sold at auction for a little over \$900; the informant bought it the same day tor \$1.200, and before night sold it for \$2,000. Gen. Saxton bad purchased a magnificent house for \$2,000-not the cost of the feuce around the lot. But one resident of Beaufort has a regular deed of his place; he is a New England man. The place bears many of the marks of war. The marble covering of some of the tombs of the old residents have been removed by the soldiers to be used in the construction of their quarters. The work upon the plantations is done in a slovenly manner. This is in consequence of the insolence of the negroes and lack of experience of Northern men working plantations. We learn from the Bristol Gazette, that

since our army left the vicinity of Knoxville, the Unionists have been robbing and murder-ing the Confederates. Major George W. Day, of the 12th Tennessee cayalry, nas issued a circular to the Union citizens in the vicinity of Rogersville, Morrsburg, Bean Sta-tion and Tazewell, declaring that some of the most brutal outrages known in history, has been committed upon unarmed citizens and innocent women, by Union citizens, and that if another single wrong is inflicted upon an unoffending Southern family, he would visit their homes with fearful retaliation,

The Raleigh Confederate copies a letter from the Richmond Dispatch, giving an account of the battle of Stonesides Mountain, and says:

"'Observer,' the army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, from Gen. Johnston's army, under date of March 21at, pays the fol-lowing tribute to the gallantry of the North Carolinians and Virginians in that batle, which was well contested on both sides, as his account will show. "

"Observer" based his letter on the account given by our correspondent "St Clair," and not on his own observations. Our correspond-In Lynchburg on Saturday, beef fell from | ent's letter gave full credit to the gallant

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49 13 66 det.

The depletion of the Confederate currency under the recent legislation is much greater than is generally supposed; and in this connection it will be interesting to refer to well established figures. The entire issue of the old circulation we may take at \$860,000,000 The number of one hundred dollar bilis in circulation has been about \$250,060,000 Of lesser denominations that will be funded there are, at least, say \$50,000,000. Deduct now the \$300,000,000 funded, and we have \$500,000,000. This, reduced by the discount of thirty-three and one-third per cent, will in jound numbers, leave us \$300,000,000. The tax levied for 1864 is estimated considerably above \$400,000,000. There being only \$330,000.000 funded in four per cents it follows that \$100,000,000 of carrency must be used in addition to the above for the payment of the taxes for 1864, which will still further reduce the circulating medium \$230,000,000. From the last named sum there must be subtracted the amount required to pay the additional taxes imposed by the late Congress on the income tax of 1863, as well as some portion of the old taxes that will not be paid on the first of April, 1864_ The circulation would thus be reduced to \$200;000,000, without reference to the manufacture and emission of more paper money

But here comes up the important question f the new issue, which involves the vitality of the whole scheme. The first interpretation of the Currency Act was that it denied power to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue one dollar except in exchange for the present currency at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the cld, which may remain unfunded on the first of April. Others con. strue the act to enpower the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two dollars of the new issue for three dollars of the old, whether funded or unfunded-whether exchanged or paid in for taxes. The latter construction is said to be favored by Mr. Memminger, namely: that he is authorized to issue new notes to the amount of two-thirds of the whole of the old issue. In other words, supposing the old notes in circulation amounted to \$800,000,000 on the first of. April, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to issue two-thirds of this amount-that is, \$533,333,833, afferding a supply to the Treasury for about eight mouths, irrespective of the sum that may be raised by the sale of six per cent. Bonds .-

"Bill, you scamp, if you had your due you'd get a good whipping." "I know it, daddy, but 'bills' are not always paid when they come due."

New Advertisements.

ENROLLING NOTICE. CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE.

1st and 2nd Congres'L DISTRICT, Kinston, April 9th, 1864.

ENERAL ORDERS)

No. 4. No. 4.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH CIRCULAR NO.

10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28, 1864.

County Enrolling Officers in the 2nd Congressional District, will cause all white male persons in their respective counties, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty, who shall not have entered some one of the organizations provided by law previous to the 16th inst., and who shall have been enrolled by them in pursuance of Special Orders No. 15, from this office, to appear at the following times and places for examination by the Medical Board, or to show other

cause why they should be exempted.

Thirty-fourth N. C. Militia, Halifax county,
Halifax, May 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th; afternoon of the 12th, negroes.

Thirty-fifth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halfax, May 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th; afternoon of

the 17th, negroes.

Thirty-third N. C. Militia, Wilson county, Wilson, May 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd; afternoon of Twentieth N. C. Militia, Lenoir county, Kinston, May 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th; afternoon of

the 28th, negroes.

Twenty-ninth N. C. Militia, Greene county,
Snow Hill, May 30th, 31st and June 1st and 2nd;
afternoon of the 2nd, negroes.

Seventeenth N. C. Militia, Pitt county, Green-

ville, June 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th; afternoon of the Thirtieth N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro, June 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th; after-

Tarboro, June 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th; afternoon of the 14th, negroes.

Thirty-first N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro', June 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th; afternoon of the 18th, negroes.

II. County Errolling Officers will also causo to assemble at the same time and places all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who shall have been previously exempted by the Medical Board, or who shall have been exempted from any cause than disability who will be required to

any cause than disability, who will be required to present their claims for further exemption.

III. County Enrolling Officers are required to give particular attention to all persons within the prescribed ages, who are found within their jurisdiction in the employment of any department in government, and who are not specially exempted by act of Congress, and require them to attend for enrollment at the times assigned for the second

for enrollment at the times assigned for the assem-bling of the Regiments, within whose bounds they may be at the time. IV. In pursuance of Circular No 12, Conscript Office, Raleigh, April 2nd, 1864, County Enrolling Officers will also cause all "free negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in their respective counties, to assemble at the times and places above appointed for their examination. If any of these persons have cause of exemption, other, than disability, they can present their claims through some white persons cognizant of the facts and authorized to act for

V. All persons included in this notice, who do not present themselves as required, unless they can show some satisfactory cause for their absence, to be judged of by the higher authorities of Conscription, will be considered as having forfeited their claims to any of the privileges guaranteed in Circular No. 8, of B. cf C. and placed as

VI. County Enrolling Officers will cause not more than one fourth of the Regiments within their jurisdiction to assemble on the days designated for their examination, and will so distribute nated for their examination, and will so distribute the companies that the afternoon of the fourth day assigned to each Regiment, shall be set apart for the enrollment and examination of the negroes.

VII. Commanding Officers of Militia are hereby-requested to render every assistance to County Enrolling Officers and the Chief Enrolling Officer in conduction the enrollment, appuremented in this in conducting the enrollments enumerated in this order.

Chief Enrolling Officer
lst and 2nd Congress al District, N. C.

THE Examining Board for the list and 2nd Congressional District, in pursuance of Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places for the examination of all conscripts and persons above specified.

R. H. EDWARDS,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.

Chairman Examining Board,
lst and 2nd Congress'l District N. C.
ap 14-67-tucfi4w.

OR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest each price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

O HIBE. WINTE GIBL NEARLY 11-Y EARS of age; A smart, active and in fine health; for a year ar more. Apply at ap 14-67-2teod* THIS OFFICE.

Piano Tuning. and understanding account to the district of the following articles course articles in season in season in the course of the cou